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CONTAINING

VISITATIONS OF CHURCHES IN THE PATRONAGE OF ST. PAUL'S
CATHEDRAL.

"THE SPOUSELLS" OF THE PRINCESS MARY, 1508.

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THE BISHOPS TO
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, 1564.

PAPERS RELATING TO THOMAS WENTWORTH, FIRST EARL OF
STRAFFORD.

HAMILTON PAPERS. ADDENDA.

MEMOIRS OF NATHANIEL, LORD CREWE.

THE JOURNAL OF MAJOR RICHARD FERRIER, M.P., 1687.



PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

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THE JOURNAL
OF
MAJOR RICHARD FERRIER, M.P.,

WHILE TRAVELLING IN FRANCE IN THE YEAR 1687.

WITH A BRIEF MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE.

COMPILED BY

RICHARD F. E. FERRIER

AND

JOHN A. H. FERRIER,

TWO OF HIS LINEAL DESCENDANTS.

PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

M.DCCC.XCIV.

NOTE ON THE DATE OF THE JOURNEY.

As Major Ferrier in his Diary gives an account of the statue of Louis XIV. set up in 1686, the journey cannot have been earlier than 1687. As it could not have taken place after war had been declared between England and France, it cannot have been later than 1688. Of the two possible years, 1687 is shown to be the right one by the date of Monday, March 28th, given at the commencement.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE
OF
MAJOR RICHARD FERRIER,

M.P. FOR GREAT YARMOUTH IN 1708, 1710, AND 1713.

MAJOR RICHARD FERRIER, the author of this interesting journal,^a a descendant of a family who had for 200 years supplied mayors to Norwich and bailiffs to Yarmouth, was the only son and heir of Richard Ferrier, Esquire, and Judith, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Major Thomas Wilde.^b

The family flourished during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in West Norfolk, occurring lords of the manors of Gressenhall, Wendling, and neighbouring villages. About the middle of the fifteenth century a younger branch of the family settled in Norwich, where they soon became prominent, Richard Ferrier having been elected mayor of that important city no less than five times in 1473, 1478, 1483, 1493, and 1498. His son Robert was elected mayor of Norwich in 1526, and took a prominent part in the quelling of Kett's Rebellion, and his son Richard was also

^a The journal which follows was bequeathed with many other interesting family documents to one of the writers of this Memoir by Miss Judith Ferrier, of Hemsby, a great-great-granddaughter of the author.

^b The Wildes resided at Lowestoft, and were a family of old standing there. Early in life Major Wilde resided in Yarmouth, where, says Swindon, he was in 1648 appointed Lieutenant of the Horse raised for the defence of the town when threatened with an attack by the fleet which joined the Duke of York at the Hague. His epitaph says he was "slayn by the Dutch in the defence of his King and country."

elected mayor of that city in 1596. Robert,^a his son, was the first of the family to settle in Yarmouth, and ever since that time the family have resided there.^b He soon began to take a leading part in the troublous times of his day. In conjunction with John Carter,^c his brother-in-law, he had been prominent amongst those who came forward with voluntary loans of plate and money for the payment of the parliamentary soldiers at the beginning of the civil war, contributing on that occasion £20 11s. 8d. in plate. He was elected bailiff of Yarmouth in 1643.

Robert, his eldest son, was for many years an alderman of Yarmouth. He married Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir George England, and left one son Benjamin, who married Elizabeth, the heiress of Nathaniel D'Eye of Eye, Esquire, and left one son Robert, an attorney-at law, who, on August 21st, 1739, was appointed town clerk of Yarmouth, and being chosen mayor in 1750 was allowed to carry out the duties of town clerk by deputy; but on the 3rd February, 1753, when probably the political power

^a "In 1630 there was an appeal to the Privy Council as to the right of Mary, the wife of Robert Ferrier, to sit in a pew in St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, appropriated to the wives of aldermen. Such were the trifles about which the Lords of the Privy Council were at the time troubled." (Palmer's *Perlustration of Great Yarmouth*.)

Robert Ferrier by his will, made in 1648, bequeathed "To upholding and maintaining the Artillery Company in Yarmouth, £40."

^b The following will of Richard Ferrier of Thurne, near Great Yarmouth, and dated 1644, is very curious:—

"I will that my dead body be handsomely trussed up in a black bullock's hide and be decently buried in the churchyard of Thurne at the chancel's end there. . . . In witness, &c," "and thus I take my leave of this world Deo Gloria, Amicis Gratia, mihi misericordia. Amen. R. Ferrier."

^c John Carter married Alice, one of the daughters of Richard Ferrier; their son Nathaniel married at Stoke Newington, in 1678, Mary, daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of the Lord Protector.

John Carter was appointed bailiff in 1642, and two years afterwards the Earl of Manchester, the Parliamentary General, appointed him commander-in-chief of the militia of Yarmouth with authority "to execute martial law upon all offenders and delinquents."

of his party had waned, the corporation resolved on a ballot of 29 to 20 that, unless Mr. Ferrier resign his office of alderman, he no longer remain town clerk, and he, refusing to give up that office, was dismissed.

Shortly after his appointment to the town clerkship war was declared against Spain, and Ives,^a in his diary, informs us that on the 31st October, 1739, Mr. Mayor and a body of gentlemen met at the town hall and thence proceeded to the cross, where the town clerk (Mr. Robert Ferrier), read the declaration for war against Spain with the naked sword, thence to the bridge foot and read the declaration, and thence drank success to his Majesty's forces by sea and land.

He possessed considerable landed estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, and died in 1768, and was buried in Starston Church, Suffolk, where there is a mural monument to his memory. He left one son, Robert England Ferrier, of Caius College, Cambridge, who died s. p., and two daughters, Catherine and Elizabeth. Catherine married William Blake, Esquire, of Swanton Abbots, Norfolk, who assumed by Royal license in 1837 the arms and surname of Jex, and Elizabeth married Robert Purvis, Esquire, of Beccles, Suffolk, and left several children, two of whom entered the Royal Navy.

Richard, the second son of Robert the Bailiff, in 1643, also interested himself greatly in the politics of his day, having been for many years an alderman of Yarmouth. He was elected to fill the office of Bailiff in 1691, and then had the honour of receiving at his house, Dr. Moore,^b Bishop of Norwich, on his primary visitation.

He married, as has been stated, Judith, one of the daughters

^a John Ives, Suffolk Herald Extraordinary, author of the remarks upon the *Garianonum* of the Romans.

^b The Bishop had previously been waited upon by a deputation of the Corporation, who presented his lordship with half a tun of wine and desired him to take a bed at Mr. Bailiff's. (Palmer's *Perustration of Great Yarmouth*.)

and co-heirs of Major Thomas Wilde, and left one son, Major Richard Ferrier, the author of the following journal.

Major Richard Ferrier headed what was then known as the Jacobite or High Church Party in Yarmouth, and took a great interest in the affairs of his native town. At the age of 19 he was chosen a common councilman, and shortly after this at the age of 23 he was elected to fill the aldermanic chair, vacant by the death of his uncle John Ferrier, who had played so conspicuous a part in the affairs of the town, having been for many years an alderman of Yarmouth and Bailiff in 1680, when he had the honour of entertaining the Duke of York, afterwards James II. upon his visiting Yarmouth on the 10th March, 1681, in one of the Royal yachts.

At the very early age of 24 Major Ferrier was for the first time elected to fill the office of Bailiff, when great exertions were made to equip a powerful fleet to counteract the designs of France, which threatened an invasion, and Mr. Ferrier, writing to his "dear partner," Mr. Godfrey, his co-bailiff, then in town, says:—"The Admiralty have directed the convoy to stay till further orders; I suppose on the news of y^e French taking so many ships bound to Ostend. Last post came orders to Captain Stephens, Commander of y^e 'Roebuck,' a pretty frigate of 32 guns, to attend our directions as Captain Lyall did. T'would do well, did you as one of the Bailiffs wait on y^e board and thank them on behalf of y^e Corporation, and pray the continuance of their ldsps further favour, perhaps such an address may do us more favour than you are aware of, for great men will be courted, and 'twere pity, for want of a little smooth language to lose what is of so much importance to o^r trade. You had not better carry Mr. Fuller (then member for the town) with you. His deportment is not very pleasing to y^e board; and 'tis thought here he has done us great dis-service by his carriage to those commissioners (but this *inter nos*)."^a

In 1695 he married Ellen, one of the daughters and co-heirs of

^a Palmer's continuation of Manship's *History of Great Yarmouth*.

Robert Longe,^a of Reymerstone and Spixworth, by Ellen his fourth wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Gurney, Esquire,^b of West Barsham, “and on his return to the Town for the first time after his marriage, the inhabitants made great preparations with marks of the utmost honour and respect. A great many flags and banners were set out along the quay from the bridge to the south gate. The ships in the river had all their colours set the whole day and their guns charged to salute him, a great many of the inhabitants going out to meet him. Between seven and eight in the evening they entered the town, the cavalcade consisting of about 300 horse, which marched in good order along the quay from the bridge to Major Ferrier’s house. After the horse followed a considerable number of chaises and chariots, and his own closed the procession, which was very fine and gave great satisfaction to several thousands of spectators who were assembled to behold it, and the ringing of bells, firing of guns, and the loud acclamations of the people, sufficiently demonstrated what great and just esteem and respect they had for so generous and worthy a gentleman.”^c

In 1706 he was for the second time elected mayor. In 1708 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Great Yarmouth with Colonel the Honourable Roger Townshend, and at the general election in 1710 “Captain Ferrier,” as he was then called, was

^a Robert Longe of Reymerstone married four times, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Bacon, Chief Justice of the King’s Bench, was the father of Francis Longe, who, through the influence of Major Richard Ferrier, who had married his half sister, was appointed Recorder of Yarmouth in 1712. The latter gentleman married Susannah, daughter and heir of Tobias Frere of Redenhall, and died in 1724. The Longes have for several centuries maintained a good position in the county of Norfolk. They are at present represented by Robert Bacon Longe, Esquire.

^b The old knightly house of De Gournay in the main line thus became extinct, this lady representing them in right of her mother. According to Mr. Gurney in the *Record of the House of Gournay* the Gurneys of Norwich and Keswick descend from Francis Gournay, sixth son of Henry Gournay, of West Barsham, by Ellen Blennerhassett, his wife, and John, his grandson, born in 1665, is stated to have settled in Norwich, and became the founder of the present family.

^c Palmer’s *Prelustration of Great Yarmouth*.

returned at the head of the poll, having Benjamin England^a for his colleague, the numbers on the poll^b being—

Ferrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	278
England	.	.	.	.	.	.	269
Townshend ^c	.	.	.	.	.	.	231
Ellys ^d	.	.	.	.	.	.	173

On this occasion a sum of £15 was voted to Mr. Ferrier to buy wine “as a token of respect for his services.”

Mr. Palmer tells that Ferrier and England were of the “honest Church Party,” which meant they were supporters of Dr. Sacheverell, then at the height of his ephemeral popularity, and they were returned, said their friends, “notwithstanding the undermining tricks usual to the Whigs.” The names Ferrier and England were inserted in the “true and exact” list of those “worthy patriots” who had remedied the evils of the then late ministry and to their “eternal honour” had supported and retrieved the credit of the nation and

^a He was the third son of Sir George England, who was knighted on the occasion of Charles the Second's visit to Great Yarmouth in 1671. Major Ferrier was a connection of the Englands through the marriage of his uncle Robert with Elizabeth, the second daughter of Sir George England. The Englands played a conspicuous part in local politics during the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries. Mr. George England, eldest son of Sir George, represented Yarmouth in the six Parliaments 1679, 1680, 1681, 1690, 1698, 1700, and also in the Convention of 1688. He was also Recorder of Yarmouth, and his nephew, Major Ferrier, writing to his “dear partner” in London, on the 10th of February, 1696, says, “We yesterday ended ye Sessions. I begin to abate of my hopes of Mr. Recorder's recovery—he seems to decay now sensibly. I pray God restore him to us, for we shant be presently aware of y^e greatness of our loss should it please God to take him from us.”

^b Dec. 10th, 1710.—The Chamberlyns were ordered to pay the charges of the booths of the several candidates of the late election of burgesses.

^c Second son of the first Viscount Townshend.

^d Le Neve, amongst his pedigrees of knights, tempore Car. II., gives a pedigree of Anthony Ellys, of Great Yarmouth. His grandson, Anthony Ellys, married Judith, sister of Major Ferrier. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary contains an interesting life of their son Anthony, who afterwards became Bishop of St. David's.

preserved the Church from being overthrown by fanatics—Mr. Ferrier's name appearing in every division in favour of the Doctor.

He was returned a third time in 1713, and as a reward for his political services was in this year made a coasting waiter in the port of London, a sinecure place,^a which was confirmed to him on the accession of George I. "with all the profits, perquisites, advantages, and emoluments" to the same belonging, and was the same year appointed a Major^b of the Battalion of Fusileers of Militia of Gréat Yarmouth. Ever anxious for the welfare of his town he was mainly instrumental in the building of the Town Hall^c (then called the New Hall) in 1715, also in the Guildhall and Charity School and in obtaining an act for making a causeway between Yarmouth and Caister.

He took a great interest in church matters, for many years acting as one of the churchwardens at the old parish church,^d an appointment his ancestors had held on several occasions. He also interested himself in obtaining what was then a long-felt desire,

^a This patent, beautifully engrossed on vellum, with the king's portrait engraved and also the major's commissions, are now in the possession of the family.

^b The commission as "Major of the Battalion of Fusileers of Militia of Great Yarmouth in 1713 was granted by James, Duke, Marquis and Earl of Ormonde, Earl of Ossory and Brecknock, Viscount Thurles, Baron of Arklow, Dingwell, Langtheny and Moore Park, Lord of the Regalities and Liberties of the County Palatine of Tipperary, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Norfolk, Chancellor of the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, High Steward of the Cities of Westminster, Bristol, and Exeter, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain General and Commander-in-chief of all her Majesty's forces, etc."

^c This building was in 1880 demolished and the present town hall erected in its place.

^d Manship in his *History of Yarmouth*, referring to St. Nicholas Church, says "a gallery was also constructed across the arch leading into the chancel from

namely, a church, or chapel-at-ease, in the south part of the town of Great Yarmouth, and it was by his exertions that an act was obtained, he being then one of the town's representatives in Parliament.^a

The chapel was consecrated by the Bishop of Norwich in 1715, and the sermon preached at the consecration by the Rev. Barry Love^b was printed and dedicated to the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors and to Major Richard Ferrier."^c

In 1720 he was for the third time elected mayor. He resided in a fine old Jacobean house situate at the south end of the Quay erected in the 17th century by Roger Drury, where he gathered around him a large circle of literary and other acquaintances. Dean Davies during his stay in Yarmouth having been a constant visitor at his house.^d

the south transept ; when this gallery was removed in 1846 it was found to rest upon four columns bearing these inscriptions—

Anno dom.	S. Mortimer.
1590.	R. Ferrier.
R. Woolhouse.	C. W.
J. Harris.	T. H. B. T.

^a A facsimile in silver gilt of the corporation mace in miniature was presented to him as a souvenir of his services in connection with this movement.

^b Mr. Love was minister of Yarmouth from 1691 to 1722. The Rev. William Lyng, father of the Rev. Benjamin Lyng, who married Anne, one of Major Ferrier's daughters, succeeded him as lecturer of Yarmouth in 1672.

^c In 1720 his nephew, Anthony Ellys, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, was appointed minister.

^d The Dean in his Diary makes frequent mention of Richard Ferrier, the bailiff in 1691, and his son, Major Richard Ferrier.

On July 18th, 1689, he says : " I spent this evening with Dr. Hutson in company with Captain Ferrier and Mr. Fuller."

On Oct. 20th, 1689 : " I went and waited upon Dr. Godfrey, Mr. Ferrier, Captain Ferrier, Mr. England, Captain Fuller, and Mr. Bransby, and then came home and supped with Lieutenant Ellys and his lady, who presented me with a broad piece of gold."

Feb. 16th, 1691 : " I preached my farewell sermon, after which I waited upon Mr. England and the Bailiff, then on Mr. Ferrier, who gave me a broad piece."

Dec. 22nd, 1691 : " I dined this day at Alderman Ferrier's."

He also enjoyed a considerable estate at Hemsby, Norfolk, where he had a house in which the family partially resided for generations. His town house, as well as that of his son, is depicted on Corbridge's map.* He died in 1728, aged 57, when he was, says Ives, interred in St. Nicholas Church with great pomp and splendour, and very much lamented by all who knew him, and there is a highly laudatory epitaph to his memory there, as follows :—

“ Rich^d Ferrier Armigeri
 Hujus Burgi et decoris et desiderii
 Exundantem Ingenii Fontem, morum Suavitatem,
 Et quæ generosum ornant et cohonestant
 Dicant Familiaries ;
 Eximiam rei politicæ peritiam,
 Regni Comitia ;
 Labores indefessos, et præ cæteris Delicias,
 Solum Natale.
 Quæ suscepit munia (et varia certè)
 Gravità explevit, affabrè expolivit
 Vixit fatis patriæ
 At quantula est aura popularis
 Quantula gloria fluxa et fragilis
 Vixit et sibi et suis
 Obiit die quarto Calend X^{bri}s
 Anno { Ætat 57^{mo}
 { Domini 1720^{vo} ”

But there were those who decried him and by them a free translation was circulated, of which the following are some of the verses :—

“ Beneath this stone lies Richard Ferrier, Esquire,
 Of this Boro' the ornament and the desire,
 Who in sweetness of manner and generous o'erflowing
 Was in all that belongs to a gentleman, Knowing.
 His acquaintance this vouch—for his politic skill,
 We refer to his votes on the French Commerce Bill.
 The posts he enjoyed tho' quite varied in kind,
 Could not be more varied than was his own mind.

* This map, published in 1725, is a south-west prospect of Yarmouth, containing views of the public buildings and principal houses then existing.

The mayor—the member—the placeman being proof,
 Till his country cried out he had lived long enough.
 How transient is popular, honour, and glory
 May be learned from the sum of this famous man's story.”^a

He left one son, Richard, upon whom the following satirical poem was written :—

“Here lies the body of Richard II.,
 Whose genius and manner of life being reckoned.
 We all must admit was Daddy's own son,
 As witness my hand, Tom Missenden.”^b

This gentleman had, like his father, served his town politically and was elected mayor in 1724, and it was during his mayoralty that Dr. Camil, Rector of Bradwell, Suffolk, preached his famous sermon reflecting upon the conduct of certain gentlemen holding positions of power in the town. This sermon much offended the mayor, who called the council together, and then sent for the clergymen and severely reprimanded them for allowing Dr. Camil to preach such a sermon in the parish church, and ordered them to forbid him to enter the pulpit again. Thereupon the doctor published his sermon, to prove that it only contained some expressions against the crying vices of the age.^c

Besides the above-mentioned Richard, Major Ferrier left the following daughters :—Ellen, who married Dr. Gallant,^d an eminent physician; Judith, who married Joshua Smith,^e Esquire, of Thirigby Hall, Norfolk; Anne, who married the Rev. Benjamin Lyng, rector of St. Lawrence, South Walsham; Elizabeth, who

^a These verses are given in Palmer's “*Perlustration of Great Yarmouth.*”

^b “Tom Missenden was lecturer here, and doubtless an unwarrantable use was made of his name.” (Palmer's *Perlustration of Yarmouth.*)

^c The late Charles John Palmer, F.S.A., says, “Just fancy the mayor offended with the sermon, calling the Council together and reprimanding the clergy for too much freedom of speech in the pulpit.”

^d This family of Gallant is extinct.

^e This family of Smith is also extinct, their estates and property passed to their descendant, Miss Lydia Barèt, and thence to the Ferriers.

died unmarried, and Mary, who married Thomas Milles, Esquire, of Billockly Hall, whose only child Mary married James Riddell, Esquire, of Caister, created a baronet in 1778 by the title of Sir George Riddell, of Ardnamurchan, and left two sons, Sir Thomas Milles Riddell and George James Riddell.

George James Riddell died in a duel in 1783, aged 24. Sir Walter Scott, in his last edition of the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," in reference to the duel, says: "A circumstance more painful to the feelings of a father and a man of high sense of honour cannot be imagined than that which befel Sir James Riddell, Bart By some accident (the particulars of which I have forgotten) he became possessed of a letter which he knew contained a challenge for his son. If he concealed the letter, his son would incur the disgrace of having avoided a duel without sufficient cause; and if he suffered the letter to reach his son and he should fall, his father might be considered accessory to his death."

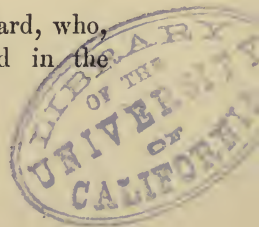
"He determined to allow the matter to take its course. The son accepted the challenge—went out and received a wound of which he died on the following day (the 22nd April, 1783)."

There is an engraved portrait of this unfortunate young man, who was a lieutenant in the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, under which is an inscription stating that "His conduct as an officer and a gentleman was agreeable to the sentiments of his corps, and it met with the approbation of his king, who expressed the greatest concern and regret at his unfortunate fate."^a

"Richard II." married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of John Smith, Esquire, of Yarmouth, and died in 1739, aged 44, leaving two sons, Richard and Robert, and one daughter Judith, who married Captain James Smith, R.N.

Captain James Smith afterwards married Lady Ward, who, says Palmer, in his *Perlustration of Yarmouth*, lived in the

* The diary of the late Charles John Palmer.



household of a Yarmouth butcher. One day the butcher invited some friends to dinner, and Mary Fair, for that was her name, made ready the table. Her mistress wanting her found her seated at the head of the table dispensing imaginary good things to her supposed guests seated round it, all of whom she addressed by titles of honour. She, however, could not abandon the idea that she should one day really preside at such a table, nor was she disappointed, for in 1788 John, third Viscount Dudley and Ward, fell in love with and married her.

Richard, the eldest son of "Richard II.," held a commission in the army, and died s.p., while his brother Robert was a captain in the Royal Navy. Robert, on the death of his brother Richard, retired from the navy and went to reside on the family estate at Hemsby, but, unlike his ancestors, took no active part in politics. His grandson, the late Mr. Richard Ferrier, for many years one of the leaders of the Yarmouth Tory party, died in 1868, leaving one son and two grandsons, the compilers of this memoir resident in Yarmouth.^a

Great Yarmouth,
September, 1893.

^a The arms borne by the family are, Argent, on a bend sable three horseshoes of the first; crest, a nag's head erased argent.

JOURNAL
OF
MAJOR RICHARD FERRIER.

MARCH y^e 28th being Monday we left Yarmouth and in y^e stage coach rode to London in which City we arrived two dayes after where having stayed about a week and furnished ourselves with all things necessary for our ensuing voyage we did on y^e eighth Aprill following take boat for Gravesend just stopping at Eriff a small village by y^e Thames side, from whence we proceeded up to Town. We rested not long there but forthwith hired horses to Sutenborn (where we lodged y^t night) passing through a great many little country towns before we came to Rochester, which lying in our way ought to be mentioned, and also Chattum in which river we saw severall of His Majesties Men-of-War (ships of great bigness) at anchor. We also passed by a great many pleasant plantations of cherry trees which in y^t part of England are very frequent. From thence we did y^e day following ride to Canterbury (not meeting anything in any way worth our observation), where we lodged at y^e King's Head and were treated very civilly; y^e first thing we took notice of in y^e city was y^e Cathedrall, y^t report of which we had heard before our approaching it; it is a very fine building beautified on y^e outside with severall small turrets, 2 large steeples and a spire, one whereof (it being y^t which we ascended) is accounted by all to be as high if not exceeding y^e Monument of London in height; at your entrance, within with eighteen stately pillars which support y^e body of it. Passing further we descended some steps into y^e French Church,

which being under the Quire is upheld with a great many small arches, it is somewhat dark, but very large, and contains a vast number of people, they being there reputed to be near half y^e town. Coming from thence at y^e west end of y^e church we saw severall tombs one whereof we took particular notice of, which was of Dean Forthesby being covered with black alabaster, and on the sides cut all y^e bones of man's body. There is another of Nicholas Wotton, y^e first Archbishop of y^e Diocess,^a over against them is that of Henry the Fourth and his Queen, and hard by them lies Edward the Black Prince curiously cut out in brass, with his sword by him, at his feet at leopard, and over his head his coat of mail and head peice. Something lower is the monument of Cardinal Pool and abundance more of less note. There are two windows shewing all y^e places and stories in scripture most finely painted, not far from whence is y^e place where St. Thomas' shrine stood, nothing in y^e least remaining to be seen but y^e stones wheron they kneeled, which are very much worn. There is in y^e Cathedrall 2 Quires, one whereof is not now used, the roof of which is of Irish Oak that no vermine may breed in it; the other is no ways curious but adorned like others of y^e same nature. The City of Canterbury is old and not very large though y^e circumference of y^e walls runns out a great way, there are six gates, and on y^e south side of y^e town a decayed castle stands opposite to a high mount which is there cast up. There is but one good street running East and West with other small lanes and allyes crossing it. There are 17 Parishes all of which are small & to one or two of y^m not above 12 persons resort. It is situated very pleasantly at y^e bottom of a valley & and has delicate gardens & greens to walk on which are delightfull. Aprill y^e eleventh in y^e morning we came forward for Dover riding for y^e most part over hills and vales, y^e way being also very stony; after having taken up our lodgins we visited y^e Castle, which east of y^e town is

^a Wotton was the first dean.

seated on y^e Clifts, from whence we could easily perceive those of Callice. It is strong having much cannens and being guarded with a exceeding thick wall on all sides onely y^t which y^e sea defends up which y^e hills being so steep is no ascent. Y^e square Castle is full of decayed old roomes, which we passed through but were afraid lest by y^e giving way of y^e rotten planchers we should have fallen to y^e bottom; there is a small chamber where at y^e King's being in those parts he used to lay, it is cut out of y^e main wall & is fourteen foot & a half in thickness; y^e leads wherewith y^e Castle is covered are very thick & on one side near y^e walls we saw y^e King's foot cut out. In ye Court there is an old Church which wⁿ a garrison kept there was frequented but is since run to ruin, there are y^e remains of a great many fine tombs w^{ch} now can just be seen to have been such. The Cannon y^t Queen Elizabeth gave to be placed there is twenty-four foot long & is ever since in remembrance of her called her pocket pistol. The Town is small standing just by y^e sea, they have a very good harbour which dos flow 15 foot at ye nape tides. There is very strange fish taken on y^e beach, y^e body like an ele, a long beak & a broad tail, & on y^e stones y^t lyes there there dos grow a very pleasant flower called Coles which they eat with their boill'd meat, y^e top whereof tasts like speragrass & y^e bottom like collyflower. Aprill y^e 13th we came from Dover at 8 of y^e clock in y^e morning in y^e packet boat towards Calais, which having a fair wind we ran in five hours & an half, but could not by reason of y^e lowness of y^e water either goe into harbour with our ship or goe ashore at seaside with y^e boat. We got as near y^e shore as we could, which was about a bow shott from whence we were by men who wett themselves on purpose carryed & sett on land. We walked into town & took up our lodgins at y^e Golden Lyon, a house standing close to y^e market. We stayed there two days & yⁿ hired horses for Dunkirk, the way thither lying by y^e seaside. We passed through a great many villages before we came to Graveling, which being a place of good importance ought not to be passed through without some observation. It is garded with a double

mote & double wall, very strong gates, & draw bridges, we going over them were taking by y^e soldiers & carryed before y^e Mayor, who giving us leave to pass we were no more stopped till we came to Dunkirk, where riding over six bridges we were hindered from proceeding any further till we had told our names & of what country we were, which having done we came into Town. It is surrounded with a treble wall & six motes onely on y^e side towards y^e harbour which to admiration dos flow twenty-five foot, y^e peers running into sea near half a mile; at y^e end of y^m stands a very strong castle called y^e Ricebanck, which is well fortified & wherein is continually a good garrison of soldiers. Afterwards demanding leave of y^e Governor we went into y^e cittadle, which in circumference is bigger y^a y^e town itself & is very much stronger it being defended with a high wall & rampierd, & just within that a broad mote which is filled or emptied by y^e sea according to pleasure, & next such strange fortifications y^t as one would think they were impossible to be taken so they are impossible to be described. From thence we walked to see y^e dock y^e King of France is making to lay his men of war in. It is cut out of a very high hill on y^e west side of the River. There are continually a great number of soldiers at work in it they having for their labour 3^d. a day, their ordinary pay being so small y^t without some addition to it they could never subsist. Dunkirk itself is handsome y^e streets being large & y^e houses high; but y^e noblest part of y^e town is y^e place whereon they exercise y^e soldiers, which is a square that can contain above 1,000 men placed in order. We stayed there but just so long as to take a view of its fortifications & other curiosities, which was one night, & so returned back to Calais. We there took up our old lodgings, it being not far from y^e Messenger's & a civill house. The town is very full of inhabitants though they be for y^e most part very poor; it is surrounded with a double wall & rampiers & very strong gates which are always garded with musqueters.

April y^e 28th we took horse for Paris, being fourteen in company, not meeting any thing considerable (onely a small Castle standing about half a league from y^e town which seemed rather a pallace yⁿ a fortified place) till our comming to Bulloign, which is a small walled town seated on a hill, below which is y^e Basville, which is neither defended by walls nor strengthened with ammunition, where we lodged that night & y^e next day, by five of y^e clock went forward & dined at Montroil,^a a place situated like y^e former. There runs through each of y^m a harbour with a strong stream, and in y^e last is a fine small church adorned with all things y^t can make it pleasent or delightfull to y^e sight. We brought night with us, from thence to Barny,^b a small village where we stayed that night, and y^e morning following rode to Abbeville (which is accounted y^e half of y^e way between Paris & Calais). It is a town seated like all great ones in France in a valley, there are in it severall fine churches w^{ch} being beautified with spires dos at your approaching it when on y^e hills give a very pleasent prospect. We were there at y^e time of y^e fair & so saw what there chief merchandise consisted of—namely, flax, hemp, sheep, horses, mules, & such like, & pistols also which are there made & sold in great quantities, it being a place for that sort of work y^e most remarquable in France. We layed y^t night at Poix, a small village, & y^e next day dined at Beauvois, where is nothing considerable but y^e Cathedrall which is nowise beneath y^t in Canterbury but in y^e smallness of it, it being set forth with monuments, stately pillars of brass & marble, fine paintings & carved work. From thence we rode & rested at Tilliard, & betimes y^e morning following went to Beaumont, a cleanly town situated by a River's side, with severall small churches & old buildings. We that evening got to Paris, y^e way being paved with stones & y^e rain y^t then fell hindring us from riding fast. We could not see y^e city till we were in y^e subburbs it standing at y^e back of severall very high hills. We lodged in La Rue

^a Montreuil.^b Bernay.

Truanderie from whence we went to take a view of its curiosities. Y^e first thing we took notice of was y^e king's statue which is called La Victoire seated all most by y^e Louvre in a large square built round with houses of stone of a great height; it stands on a pedestall sixteen or eighteen foot high, of marble. Y^e image is gyant like wearing y^e cloathes he had on at his Coronation; his posture is upright with a reed in his hand treading on a lyon & an angel behind him in token of Immortality crowning him with laurels. There are at y^e corners of y^e Pedestall 4 slaves signifying y^e 4 seasons of y^e year sitting on old armour being chained to it with gold chaines; it is round about full of his titles. Just under his feet is written: *Viro immortalis Augustus, toto jam nullis hostibus orbe Pacem agit; armato Lodoix pacem imperat orbi.*

Something lower is written:

Ludovico magno patri exercituum [et] ductori semper felici.

Domitis hostibus, protectis sociis, adjectis imperio fortissimis populis, exstructis ad tutelam finium firmissimis arcibus, oceano & mediterraneo inter se junctis, predari vetitis toto mari piratis, emendatis legibus, delata Calviniana impietate, compulsis ad reverentiam nomin[is], gentibus [r]emotissimis cunctisque summâ providentia & virtute domi forisque compositis. Franciscus vicecomes D'Aubusson dux de la fuillade ex Franciæ paribus & Tribunis equitum, unus, in Allebrogibus, prorex & prætoraniorum peditum prefectus ad memoriam posteritatus sempiternam. P.D.C.

Sa fermité en ses douleurs rassura ses peuples desolés au mois de Novembre 1686.

Il avoit sur Pied 240,000 hommes d'Infanterie, et 60,000 chevaux sans les troupes de ses armes navales lorsqu'il donna la paix a l'Europe en l'an 1678.

* The inscriptions are given, with an engraving of the monument itself, in "Description du Monument érigé à la gloire du Roy," par M. le Mareschal Duc de la Feuillade, à Paris, par Sebastien Mabre-Cramois, Imprimeurs du Roy et Directeur de Imprimerie Royale, MDCLXXXVI. Corrections on the text made from this book are placed in square brackets.

This is written on y^e front. On y^e right side is—

Sequaniam [Cesar gemino]^a vix vincere gente Mense valet Lodoix ter quinta luce subegit.^b Hic laudum cumulus Ludovico^c vindice victrix Religio et Pulsus male partis sedibus error.^d Il a basti plus de cent eglises quilz ont de Revenues considerables, et il a etabli l'entretien de quatre cens jeunes damoiselles dans la magnifique maison de St Cyr.

Deux cent & dix places, fortes, cittadelles, portes & havres fortifiez & revestus depuis 1681 jusqua 1684, 140,000 hommes de pied 30,000 chevaux payez par mois asseurent ses frontieres.

Behind him is,—

Indocilis quondam [potiori cedere]^e Gallos Ponit Iber tumidos fastus et cedere discit^f A Louis le Grand le pere & conducteur des Armees, avoir vaincu ses ennemis, protegé ses Allies, adjoustés de tres puissants^g peuples a son empire, asseuré les frontieres par les places imprenables, joint l'ocean à la mediterranee, chassé les pirates de toutes les mers, reformé les loix, detruir l'heresie; porté par la bruit de son nom les nations les plus eloignees à le^h venir reverer des extremités de la terre & réglé parfaictement toutes choses audedans & au dehors par la Grandeur de son courage & de son genie.

Le nombre de 60,000 matelots enroles dont 20,000 sont employez a son service, & les 40,000 autres au commerce de ses sujets marquez la Grandeur & bon ordre de sa marine. Il a basti un superbe & vaste edifice pour les officiers & soldats que l'age & les blessures rendent incapables de servir & il a attache 500,000l. de rente.

^a Caesar gemino.—MS.

^b Referring to "La dernière conquête de la Franche Comté, 1674."

^c Ludovico.—MS.

^d Referring to "L'hérésie détruite, 1685."

^e "Potere indere."—MS.

^f Referring to "La presance de la France Reconnue par l'Espagne, 1662."

^g Puissante.—MS.

^h La.—MS.

On his left hand is,

Granicum Macedo, Rhenum secat agmine Gallus. Quisquis facta voles conferre & flumina conferre^a Impia, quæ licuit Regum^b componere nulli Prælia, voce tua, Lodoix, composta quiescunt,^c Après avoir fait d'utiles réglemens pour le commerce & réformé les abus de la justice il donna un grand exemple d'équité en jugeant contre ses propres intérêts en faveur des habitants de Paris dans un affaire de plusieurs milliers.

Six mille jeunes Gentilshommes separez par compagnies gardent ses citadelles, il en remplit les officiers de ses troupes et leur education & est digne de leur naissance.

The whole is mighty stately & magnificent, it was made by Mr. de Feuillade a gentleman of y^e city. There was a young nobleman in y^e King's presence not long since who speaking to y^e Duke de Feuillard among other discours brought out this verse—

Feuillard par bleu se croy que tu nous berne.
Pour mettre le Soleil entre quatre lanternes.

Its said y^e King smiled to hear him; y^e English of it is, Feuillard by bleu I believe you laugh at us, to put y^e sun between four lanterns. There being at 4 corners of y^e square 4 lanterns which are to give light in y^e night time to y^e guard which is continually there kept. We walked after having taken a full view of y^e statue to y^e Goblins, y^e place where are all sorts of artificers at work for y^e King, there is doubtless y^e finest tapestry y^t eyes can look on, it being made of silver silk & gold, & so naturally done y^t no painting whatsoever can represent both men women & all sorts of creatures more lively yⁿ they are there exprest. There is a gallery y^t is going to Versailles which is made of a certain stone every inch whereof is worth a great deal more yⁿ gold, it is of a white & grayish colour. There is also a man that is making a table of stone, he

^a Referring to "Le Passage du Rhin, 1672."

^b Regum licuit in MS.

^c Referring to "Les Duels Abolis."

has been about it these 3 years & has not yet finished it, it is full of birds and beasts (onely at y^e corners where are to be y^e King's armes). It is not painted, but stone inlaid so artificially y^t in ones judgment there is nothing wanting to set it forth. We being so near would not neglect seeing y^e observatoir where lives y^e chief Astrologer of y^e city; it is a square house built of stone of an indifferent height standing on a hill. He has made severall engines w^{ch} we saw but could understand none of y^m; there is a burning glass of so strange a force y^t it would melt a copper farthing in a moment & burnes all things y^t comes near it if set in y^e sun. And also in y^e side of y^e hill he has built a small room; it is square, & if you put your mouth into any of y^e corners & another put his into any of y^e others & whispers never so easily you shall understand him very plain, when standing at his back you shall not hear y^e least noise.

As for fine buildings in y^e city, they are innumerable: y^e chief we took notice were y^e pallace otherwise y^e l'œuvre, y^e pallace of Luxenbourg, y^e pallace of Monsieur y^e Kings Brother,^a & y^e Invalides. The Lœuvre is a very stately building of stone & so large y^t it makes a small town of itself, though y^e back part of it be not finished neither doe any suppose it will by this King's days, he taking no delight in y^e City. On the west side is y^e garden of ye Tuilleres, which is accounted one of y^e finest in Europe, there being so many fair gravel walks & fountains, so fine a grove and a theater on which heretofore they used to act, y^t y^e like are rarely seen. The walks are so made y^t at y^e end of y^m, which is near a mile, you see either a tower or a large portal of y^t part of y^e l'œuvre y^t fronts into the Garden, which is very noble. Next y^e Lœuvre comes ye Pallace of Luxembourg, which dos also front into a garden larger yⁿ that of y^e Tuilleres, though it comes near it in nothing but y^e walkes, which are both long and beautifull; y^e house is very large & is built exactly uniform, which adorns it

^a The Duke of Orleans.

very much. After y^t y^e pallace of Monsieur y^e King's Brother^a is a very fine building, though neither y^t nor y^e Garden y^t belongs to it be near either of y^e former in bigness, there are continually a great number of people walking in those walks every night because when it once begins to be dark they are not so easily permitted into y^e former. The Invalides is an edifice worth y^e noting, y^e King has lately built it for those soldiers of his y^t either age or wounds has made uncapable of serving him. It is a building of all y^e Hospitals in France, I daresay even in Europe, y^e most noble, it seeming to be rather y^e pallace of a great Prince yⁿ what it really is. There is in it at present 2,600 soldiers, every one of whom has his bed by himself, and is served every flesh-day with a quarter of pound of meat both noon & night, every fish day with four eggs at each meal, a pint of wine, & for bread they have a pound for two days. They are kept in very good order, being governed by officers y^t are in y^e same condition with themselves. They keep a good guard there, being continually six hundred in armes. These are y^e chiefest rarities we made remarque of in y^e city: nothing now remains but a slight description of y^e whole city & those curiosities which are to be seen without. The City of Paris is of a great bigness, though, in all our opinions, when we viewed it from one of their steeples it came not near London by a third. It is roundish & in y^e largest place is not a league from one side to another. It is adorned with abundance of fine pallaces there being scarce a nobleman but has his house in y^e City. There is severall indifferent good streets which would show a great deal better were they adorned as those in London with handsome shops, but there you shall scarcely see any but seems rather to be a Cobler's hole yⁿ of any trade, & pittifull signs to set y^m forth, they counting it a very noble one if it cost 15 or twenty livers. There are severall fine Churches but y^t which they bragg of so much is that of Notre Dame which was built by y^e English.^b Those they have newly

^a The Palais Royal.^b This is untrue.

built seem on y^e outside like dovehouses, though they be very fine within. Y^e Chief are y^e Grand Jesuits, y^e Val de Grace & y^e Carmelites de chausse,^a in which is Madame la Valiere who is turned Nun. The River Sein y^t runns between y^e city & suburbs is not very broad or extraordinary deep, it is worth y^e seeing, to see what huge flat-bottom boats they make use of to carry their marchandise up & down y^e river, there being some of y^m y^t will contain six or seven hundred tunns & whose rudders are four or five & twenty foot long. There is severall fine bridges over it. New Bridge is y^t whereon is constantly y^e greatest concourse of people, it being about y^e heart of y^e city, y^e River dos there divide itself; in y^e middle of it stands y^e late King on horsback, and on y^e end next y^e City is a fountain casting up water, with our Saviour and y^e Samaritan Woman standing by it. The houses through y^e whole city are of a great height being some seven, some 8, & some nine stages high; but there being very few together of y^e same height it shows but badly.

As for those curiosities which we made note of out of the town, we visited one after another, namely Versailles, St. Clue,^b & y^e tresor at Saint Denys.

First we went to Versailles, where a mile before our approaching y^e town we had a prospect of y^e pallace, it looking down into y^e main rode at your going up to it you pass through two very large courts y^e least whereof is near a furlong square where you have a view of as fine a building as one can possibly make, it being built of stone & set forth with a great number of turrets & lanterns which, being guided, dos almost dazle your eyes to look up. As you proceed ascending some steps you pass into a garden where before you, down a large gravel walk, you see a fair small River which y^e King has there cut to take his pleasure on, there being severall yotts, one whereof was brought from England by land, a

^a Deschaussées.

^b St. Cloud.

galley royall & severall other boats for his attendants. On y^e right & left hands are two groves wherein are all manner of birds which do there fly up & down & sing very melodiously. There is through the whole garden, which is of a vast bigness, such curious water works, as horses, cows, toads, & such like, casting up water out of their noses, eares, mouths, & eyes, as is very strange, & in y^t grove on y^e left hand you see all Esops Fables, namely all y^e birds beasts & other creatures spitting water one at another. There are also y^e finest images of marble y^t can be seen, & so well done y^t you can hardly perswade yourself y^t they are dumb statues. After having walked about y^e garden & viewed y^e vast number of strange flowers & plants that were there, we went into y^e Pallace, where we had y^e honour to see y^e King, Monsieur, & y^e Dauphiness at dinner with abundance of y^e nobility standing round y^e table. Y^e Dauphin was that day gone a hunting y^e wolf, a sport he takes great delight in, though not long after we saw him at Paris by y^e place of Victoire. The dinner y^e King had was but ordinary, there being a dish of soupe, some chickens & a quarter of lamb, of all which he made no scruple to eat though on a Friday. Before our entrance into y^e Chamber we had a caution given us by one of y^e company to take care of our pocketts, though y^e same person, before he stir'd out of y^e chamber, had six or seven guineas & a lous do'r taken out of his. From thence we walked to y^e Minagerie, where are all y^e strange creatures y^e King has. We saw there a muscovite cat, a leopard, a red & white fox, a bird y^t has neither wings nor feathers but a kind of hair all over his body, severall ostriches, geese and ducks of all sorts, & colours, & y^t we took for y^e greatest raritie were y^e pelicians, they have their body about y^e bigness of a goose, their neck & leggs being short, a long bill with a fleshy matter hanging on it, they did, contrary to our expectation, take y^e water as freely as any other birds. After having took notice of y^m all we went back to the Pallace where (y^e King being y^e next day to part for Luxembourg) we had a sight of his mules, who being laden were just then a-going

away, they are stately beasts & all of y^e same height & colour. But to return to y^e Castle as tis called, it is a saying of y^e French that after having seen Versailles there remains nothing worth y^e seeing in France, and certainly nothing can by art be made more noble, but it is almost impossible for a person y^t never saw it to judge of y^e greatness of y^e work, y^e greatest fault that can be found with it, is in its situation, which is extraordinary bad, it being in y^e summer time nothing but dust, & in y^e winter but dirt. The noblemen's houses y^t are round about it are very high & well built, they are all of stone & being new do show mighty well. There is a latin verse on a pillar w^{ch} we took great notice of, y^e words I have forgot but y^e sence I'me sure in English is thus :

This was heretofore a chaos but at y^e word of Louis y^e fourteenth all these things appeared.

The next curiosity we saw was y^e Pallace of Monsieur y^e King's Brother at Saint Clue, a small town about 2 leagues from Paris, it is counted by all that see it, for pleasure to exceed Versailles, and onely by reason of its situation, it being seated on a hill of a great height from whence you have a full prospect of y^e City. On y^e side of y^e hill there being so many delicate medows, at y^e bottom y^e garden & at y^e back of y^t y^e River Sein, which is y^e great cause of its being so continually clean y^e water draining into y^e River. Y^e house is very fine within, but not anyways beautifull without, y^e greatest satisfaction y^t is hereto be taken is in seeing y^e gardens, & y^e walks, which are so shaded in summer y^t tis impossible for sun or rain anyways to molest you, they are not gravel'd but are nevertheless very hard there being men always beating y^m. It is set forth throughout with all things y^t can please either sight or smell, for y^e smell with flowers & for y^e sight with both Images and Fountains not much inferior to those at Verseilles.

After y^t we visited y^e Thresor at St. Denys which is kept by Benedictine Friars in y^e Church. There are a great many reliicks,

which being garnished with all manner of precious stones, silver, and gold, are of inestimable value. First in a great Cross of Gold enricht with pearles and jewels there is a piece of y^e true cross on which Our Saviour was crucified, there is a thorn of his Crown, a piece of y^e sponge & some of y^e water & blood y^t came out of His side, one of the nails wherewith He was nailed, & one of y^e pitchers wherein was y^e water He changed into wine, one of the lanterns y^t was with Judas when he betrayed Him, all full of stones and pearles. There is also y^e sword of Joan of Arc, y^e head of St. Denys which he brought with him from y^e Suburbs of Paris under his arm after it was cut of, set in gold & so many other relicks as teeth, pieces of y^e sculls of their Saints & such like as would fill y^e book to describe y^m. After we had seen y^m all we went down into y^e Church where all y^e Kings Queens and Princes of France are entombed. We took notice of nothing there y^t was curious y^e monuments being raised from y^e ground with y^e Portraitures of those who were enterred under y^m very plainly cut. At our return from thence into y^e City we met with a great procession of Priests who carried y^e thigh of Saint Honoré w^{ch} the Pope had sent thither, it cost a hundred thousand livers, it delivers all women from their pains when they pray to it, & dos many more miracles which I have now forgotten. After having seen it pass we returned to our lodgins, where we stayed some small time till we had taken places in y^e coach & did on y^e eleventh of May proceed towards Lyons, y^e first day dining at Meloin,^a a small village not having anything in it worth y^e noting. From thence we rode to Pont,^b where we stayed that night. We passed not through any towns of importance till our coming to Sens, which is but small consisting but of one good street, though it be an Archbishop's seat. We that forenoon dined at Arse^c and so rode to Ancillafranck,^d we

^a Melan.

^b Pont-sur-Yonne.

^c Arces.

^d Ancy-le-Franc. St. Florentor lies between Arces and Ancy-le-Franc.

lodged there and y^e morning following went to Florentine^a & so direct on to Dijon, which is a large town & of indifferent trade, & wherein is y^e Parliament kept for y^e Province of Burgogne. We from thence rode to Chalon;^b y^e coach going no further we there took water for Macon, where laying we did, on Sunday y^e fifteenth of May, arrive at Lyons. We had a very pleasant journey & good weather, y^e way is very smooth we going for y^e most part over plains, some of which are ten leagues over. Y^e Province of Burgogne, being heretofore a Sovereignty of itself, there is scarce a town, though never so small, but is walled, though now they fall to decay, being no wise looked after. Besides y^t Province we came through part of Madmoiselles^c country, which is called Dombes, y^e People, there acknowledging no other Prince yⁿ her, & y^e Lawyers doing all things in her name. We passed by Trevoux, a small walled town in her Province; it is at present y^e only soveraign place in France: it stands by y^e side of y^e Soane. It goes to nothing now every day there being few or no houses in it. At our arrivall at Lyons we took up our lodgings at y^e Golden Tunn y^t being near y^e heart of y^e City. The first place we visited was y^e Jesuits Colledge in y^e Court, whereof we saw all manner of Pictures so excellently well drawn y^t all France cannot show y^e like. They shew us their Library, which is large, there is above ten thousand books of all sorts both historicall, philosophicall & sacred & yet they are going to enlarge it. We saw y^e Holy Scripture translated ten or twelve severall wayes by their Fathers & Saints. Some time after we went to St John's Church,^d which is very fine, adorned like others of y^e same nature with Crosses, Pictures & such like; but y^e chief rarity that is here to be seen is y^e clock. I shall say no great matter of it but refer you to y^e

^a This seems to be a mistake.

^b Chalon-sur-Saône.

^c La Grande Mademoiselle, daughter of Gaston, Duke of Orleans.

^d The Cathedral.

description I have of it, which I do assure you is both full & true. From thence we went to the Hospitall where are all manner of sick & aged persons who knowing no ways to help themselves are taken in here. It is a handsome building, but not like y^e Charity, which being near also visited. It is of a great circumference & being of stone seems like some lord's habitation yⁿ y^e dwelling of inferme persons. It dos contain a vast number of people of all ages & conditions, there are at least two thousand bastards which are put out to nurse at its charge & almost as many y^t are continually there who, as they grow up, do work, some of whom twister, others net, &c. We saw there severall protestant women who are coop't up into a little yard & are fed with nothing but bread & water. We would fain have gone into their yard to have talk't wth them, but demanding leave were answered y^t it was not permitted to any to goe to them. We ascending some steps went into their corn chamber, we seeing it large measured it & found it an hundred and fifty paces long & twenty five broad. It was full of wheat from one end to y^e other, there is 60 ryemen to turn it every day, they eat very good victualls of all sorts & drink nothing but Ptsanne which an Apothecary (whom they there maintain) dos make. There number may be guest if yⁿ consider y^e quantity of bread they eat, there being baked every week six hundred loafes weighing six pounds a piece. The next & greatest rarity & which was really worth y^e going from Paris thither to see, is Mr. Cerviere's Cabinet, a Gentleman of y^e City, Curiosities y^t he himself has made since twenty years, he is about four score years old y^e greatest part of which time he has spent in y^e King of France his service, but his decaying age as he told us he thought he could better spend in employing it yⁿ idly. There are so many strange things y^t tis impossible to relate y^e hundred part of them, y^e first he shew, & which he made since he began to be lame was a chair which running on wheels can by a scrue be guided by those y^t set in it with y^e greatest ease imaginable either backwards or forwards as they please, after he shew us perpetuall

motion contrived severall ways, one whereof is by an hour glass which standing before a great box dos when y^e sand is run from y^e upper into y^e under glass turn of itself & on y^e front of y^e box one after another appears all y^e houres of y^e day very exact & when once set true never fails—y^e other are wyers placed round on which you put a ball which being at y^e bottom is by an engine cast up again & so goes continually. He has a clock which stands on an instrument he has made of thin dale & tapering round down y^e height of two foot it goes from the top to y^e bottom once a week at y^e term of which time it is removed up again; it is made so artificially that if it be set on an even table or stool it goes not at all but on its own instrument, never stops till it be taken of. There are all sorts of engines for fortification and battery made very ingeniously, there is a bridge y^t has neither pillars to support or nails to hold it together & yet is very strong & handsome. There is another he made for y^e King when he had wars in Flanders built on a boat to be drawn wth wheels when on places where little water, it is to be doubled up for y^e more convenience. He has for those that understand y^e Mathematicks all manner of curiosities; he has turned very fine things on Ivory, to say plainly there is hardly any thing y^t is curious to be named but you find it there. He is almost blind & yet he takes y^e greatest delight imaginable in showing y^m not to every person but to those y^t look any way civill he makes no scruple at all.

At our being at Lyons we one day took boat for Neuve Ville^a a small town about two leagues from y^e City, to see y^e Archbishop's house; it stands by y^e water side very pleasantly. Tis an old Castle though no ways fortified, there is on y^e backside a park of at least three leagues about & for all its great circumference it is walled ronnd with a very high wall. There are in it abundance of deer of y^e largest size. He is a great lover of hunting & to y^t

^a Neuville-sur-Saône.

end he keeps a stable with a great many good horses & a hundred & fifty hounds y^e finest that ever I saw, some of y^m are as high as any ordinary greyhound. We saw him as he was walking in his garden after dinner, he is a little old man cloathed like y^e meanest Paisant of all; every thing he had on, if at a mart, I dare say would not have sold at ten shillings; he is about 80 years old & is also much troubled with y^e gout & yet he is one of those that follow y^e stagg y^e closest, & for y^e most part is nearest him at his death. The garden is small but there are in it fine walks covered overhead so thick with roses & sucklings y^t at your being under y^m besides y^e pleasant smell they give, they hinder the sunn from troubling you. There are both fountains & images but there being nothing extraordinary in y^m shall pass them by. At y^e end of one of y^e walks there is a Banqueting house, which is painted indifferently well, but there is a small black table of stone which did deceive us all there being a pack of cards so curiously well inlaid in y^e stone y^t we offered to take them up & when we saw how it was we could the least difference between them & reall ones. After having taken a view of all y^t we thought anyway curious we returned to Lyons, where we saw on y^e Feste Dieu which was y^e day after y^e great procession which is constantly every year made on y^t Feast; first there went four or five thousand men, each one carrying a lamp in his hand, next went y^e Priests in their surplices singing as they passed, two of y^e last of them cast Incense before y^e host which after was carried by a Priest under a Canopy supported by four more; after them went almost as many men as there were before; it shew very finely & y^t which added to its setting forth were y^e streets, which were hung & adorned with Altars & Crucifixes.

The City of Lyons is large & a place of extraordinary great trade, they having some privileges beyond any other city in France; it is seated on two rivers y^e Soan & y^e Rhosne, over each of which is a fair stone bridge, the walls run out a great way beyond y^e houses, they are not strengthened by ammunition but are very

strong as built on a perfect rock. From Lyons y^e twenty-fifth May we came forwards Rohan^a dining at La breele,^b a small town of little note, we layed y^t night at Terrara^c such a place as y^e former & y^e next morning got to St cefarion^d & so to Roan, where we took water, it is a pretty town having y^e River^e coming up to the walls; it being extreem bad weather at our being there, we had not y^e oppertunity of seeing it. We took boat the twenty-seventh of May about 9 of y^e clock in y^e morning & y^t night something late got to Digoin, from whence betimes y^e morning following we went towards Decize^f where we arrived about ten of y^e clock, & so saw nothing of y^e town, which nevertheless we perceived to be but small. Y^e next day we came to la Charité, a small walled town with a bridge cross y^e River supported with sixteen or 18 arches, from thence y^e forenoon after we got Nevers,^g which being y^e half of y^e way & a pretty place we stopped an hour to dine. There they make all manner of glass toyes as snuff boxes & y^e stones of rings, some of which are donne so well as seem to be reall. That night we stayed at Gene,^h between which place and Chatteauneuf where we lodged y^e night; after we took notice of Sancer,ⁱ a walled town about half a league from y^e River seated on a high hill which Charles y^e Fifth besieged with an army of fifty thousand men for y^e space of six weeks and at last was forced shamefully to raise his siege. We intended to go that day for Orleans but y^e wind blowing something harder then ordinary & our boatmen not being accustomed to such weather we layed six leagues short; but, y^e wind appeasing y^e next morning, we soon got to town; we stayed there three or four days to see it, it is indifferent large & very clean with good streets & well built houses, though y^e churches that be there be no ways fine. There are several handsome walks

^a Roanne.^b L'Arbresle.^c Tarare.^d St. Simphorien.^e The Loire.^f Decize.^g This is another mistake, Nevers lying between Decize and La Charité.^h Gien.ⁱ Sancerre really lies between La Charité and Gien.

one whereof, which is a decayed Mell, being set thick with trees, is mightily frequented especially at or about midnight, at which time all y^e young persons of y^e town are without fail there. There is a fair bridge over y^e River at one end whereof is placed y^e statue of Joan of Arc la pucell D'orleans with our Saviour on her lap, two warriors playing by her & behind her a cross crowned with laurels. Every year, on a certain day, all y^e soldiers of y^e town are in armes to preserve her memory. The second June about nine of y^e clock we took boat for Blois, where we arrived before sunset; we stayed there two or three days to see its rarities which we expected to have been a great many more yⁿ we found them to be, it being a town next after Paris, as much spoken of as any in France, but contrariwise did find it a small place with scarce one good house & not one good street in it. The reason of its being so much resorted to is y^e pleasantness of its situation, there being on y^e other side y^e water very fine plains & two large forests y^t are full of deer. Behind it abundance of curious walks, some of which are near two miles long.

June y^e 4th we came to Amboise, a small town on y^e River, there is nothing extraordinary but y^e Castle, which dos also now fall to decay every day, it is of a good bigness & could be made very strong, it being built on y^e side of a hill, but it being in an inland town it is not regarded. In y^e chappell y^t is in it hangs those famous buck's horns we had heard so much discourse of in our travelling. We took great notice of them, they being eleven foot and a half long and eight over. There is also a bone that came out of his neck which ordinarily is not above 6 inches about, & is there above three foot. There are also 4 of his ribs which are two yards and a half long. He was nine hundred years old at his taken, and tis three hundred since. From thence we took boat for Tours, not remarking anything in our way but y^e chappell of Notre Dame de bon desire, where are wrought miracles every day at Tours. We took up our quarters at St Louis, where we staid two days to see y^e town. It is about ye bigness of Orleans but seated

on a plain where as y^e other is seated on a hill, there are in it pleasent streets running from one end to y^e other and severall high spires especially two on y^e Cathedrall which adorns the Town.

June y^e Sixth we came to Saumur where we were set ashore at y^e famous Chapple of Notre Dame des Ardiliers, who is there worshipped & who dos work a great many more miracles yⁿ ever our Saviour did in curing all sorts of distempers. The image is small & of stone holding her son on her lap with one of his armes hanging down. They say it was sent from God, no one knowing its origin. The Chapple it stands in is very fine there being constantly a great concourse of Pilgrims from all parts who come to pay their devotions to Our Lady, there being Mass said night & day. We from thence went into town, where staying two days we took notice of it but saw nothing rare in it, y^e houses being old, no handsome streets & y^e circumference of y^e whole not great.

June y^e Eight we came to Angers, which is a fine Town set forth with large streets, well built houses & neat curious Churches, but is since this last persecution very much depopulated. Our stay there was but short being willing to be at Nantes where we arrived y^e 10th about four o'clock in y^e afternoon; we were all of us tired with being in y^e boat so long & so were resolved to rest ourselves there some days, in which time had leisure to view y^e whole town which is indifferent large, high houses & a good key for their ships, it stands about 30 miles from y^e sea & is y^e last town of note on y^e River Loire; this River runns up into countrey very near two hundred leagues; y^e greatest fault there is is its want of water; there being above Nantes bridge not four foot water & in some places not two, yet something lower yⁿ y^e town, ships of good burther ride at anchor; there are at least twelve or fourteen bridges over this River, y^e most considerable whereof is y^t at Orleans, which is supported by three or four and twenty arches.

June ye 15th we took horse for Rennes dining at a small village called Bout de Bois, which consisted not of above three or four houses, one of which being an Inn received all passengers y^t goe

y^t way, there being no other town near. That night we layed at Deervall ^a a little village from whence y^e next morning we got to Bien, ^b where dining we got into Rennes betimes; we stayed there some short time to see it, but took notice of nothing extraordinary but y^e Pallace; which is a very fine piece containing severall large Roomes especially that where y^e Parliament sitts, which is both painted and hung with curious Tapestry of Silk, y^e other roomes are for y^e most part cieled with wanscot carved. The Parliament which used constantly to be here for y^e Provence of Bretagne is now removed to Vannes, a town of less remarque. From Rennes we took horse towards Cain; passing to Sautager ^c (where we dined). We were forced to goe through a very dangerous forest which though small there are a great many people loose their lives in it. There were not above a week or 8 days before our being there severall men taken out & condemned. We layed that night at Montanall ^d & next morning took in our way some small observation of Mount St. Michell, a rock so called. It is about a musquett shott from y^e shore & has a fair Chapple built on it, wherein are kept thirty fryars; there are abundance of Pillgrims goe thither from all parts. We soon got to Avranché, where dining we rode to Pont farci. ^e We layed there, y^e day following we stopped at Blanche maison, from whence by five of y^e clock we got to Caen. We lodged there four or five nights finding it very pleasant. The town is seated in a large valley having on y^e south side meadows with such fine walks as when out of y^e walks you seem rather to be in y^e Country then near so great a place. It is large, beautified with good Streets, well built houses & stately spires. There are ten Parish Churches besides 18 Convents, which have every one their Chappel. Y^e most remarqueable is y^e Abbay of St Stephen, which is kept by Benedictines, it is of a great bigness, in y^e heart of it

^a Derval.^c Can this be St. Aubin ?^e Pont Farci, on the Vire.^b Bain-de-Bretagne.^d Montanel.

stands y^e monument of William y^e Conquerour covered wth a black marble stone about eight foot long, at each end are his coat of Armes & on y^e sides are written :

Hoc Sepulchrum invictissimi juxta &^a elementissimi Conquestoris Gulielmi, dum vixeret,^b Anglorum Regis, Normanorum, Cenomarumque^c Principis, hujus insignis Abbatiae pissimi^d fundatoris. Cum A.D. 1562^e vesano hæreticorum furore direptum fuisset; pio tandem nobilium ejusdem Abbatiae Religiosorum gratitudinis sensu in tam Beneficium,^f Largitorem instauratum fuit, A.D. 1642. Domino Joanne de Bailhache acceterij^g proto-priore.^h

On y^e other side :

Qui rexit rigidos Normanos atque Britannos
Audacter vicit, fortiter obtinuit,
Et Cerromanenses virtute coercuit enses
Imperijque sui legibus applicuit.
Rex magnus parvâ jacet Gulielmus in urnâ
Sufficit & magno parva Domus Domino
Ter septem gradibus se volverat atque duobus
Virginis in gremio Phœbusⁱ . . hic objit.

We lodged at the Royall Place, which is a fine square, in y^e middle whereof stands y^e King's statue of white marble and on y^e pedestall are written a great many of his deeds, which being of y^e

^a "Juxta et" is omitted in the inscription as given by Hippeau, *L'Abbaye de Saint Etienne de Caen*, Caen, 1885.

^b Viveret, Hippeau.

^c Cœnomanorumque, *Ib.*

^d Piissimi, *Ib.*

^e Anno, *Ib.*

^f Beneficium, *Ib.*

^g Asceterii, *Ib.*

^h Hippeau adds that the following was added according to a MS. published by Bouet and M. Bordeau, but omitted by Ducarel :—"Per Mathæum de la Dangie de Renchi, Doctorem et celerarium hujus Abatiae, D.D."

ⁱ "et" is omitted after Phœbus.

same nature with those on y^e place of Victoire at Paris, I shall omit them. Their harbour is not worth y^e naming, it seeming to be liker a Dike yⁿ a receipt for ships.

From Caen, June y^e 21 we came for Rouen, dining at Pont Evêque.^a We got to Pont eau de mer,^b where laying we the next day arrived by 3 of y^e clock in y^e Afternoon in y^e City. We stayed some small time there to see it, but found it, though bigger, neither so handsome nor so pleasant a place as Caen, y^e houses being old and y^e streets very narrow. It is a town of great trade, being full of shops from one end to y^e other. There is a fine key which on that side dos show very well, y^e Churches are fair, so is y^e Pallace, which is great help to y^e adorning of y^e Town.

June y^e 25th we came from thence to Diepe where (being desirous to get something more then we had in y^e French languidge) we stayed a moneth, at y^e end of which time we went to board about 3 leagues in y^e Country for as much longer, which being also expired we returned to town, in order to our passing through Flanders & Holland. It is a place of good bigness, there is in it 2 parishes & 4 or 5 good streets, the chief whereof & which is not much inferior to any I have seen in France, is y^e Grand Rue, not y^t the buildings are any way sumptuous, but that they are of an even height, and extraordinary streight. August y^e 25th we took horse for St. Omer, dining at Eu, a small walled town about half a league from y^e sea. There is in it ye house of Mademoisell y^e King's Aunt,^c which is without gardens. It fronts into y^e coast and has pleasant walks on either side it. She was not there that day, being gone to a farm of hers about three miles from thence. We laid at Abbeyville & y^e morning following got wet through to y^e skin to Edin,^d a place which has heretofore been a frontier & so is of good strength. We were carried before y^e Mayor, who was very civill & seemed to be mighty angry that y^e Guards, after having declared ourselves to

^a Pont l'Evêque.

^c The King's first cousin.

^b Pont Audemer.

^d Nesdin.

be English, should offer to stop us. We could not get that night to St. Omer, wherefore took up our lodging at Fruges, from whence y^e next day got soon to town. The first thing we visited was y^e English Jesuits Colledge, which is now rebuilding, the greatest part of it being about 3 years since burnt to the ground, it will be very fine when finished but as yet can see little of it.

		£	s.	d.
April	6. For a Coat ...	1	15	6
	For a Sword ...	1	0	0
„	8. For my passage to Gravesend ...	0	2	0
	For horse hire to Sittenborn ...	0	5	9
„	9. For charges at Sittenborn ...	0	2	4
	For horse hire to Canterbury ...	0	4	8
„	10. For charges at Canterbury ...	0	7	6
„	11. For hors hire to Dover ...	0	4	3
„	12. For charges at Dover ...	0	7	0
	For passage to Callice ...	0	8	6
	For carriage of cloaths and boat	0	2	6
		<hr/>		
		5 0 0		
		<hr/>		

	£	s.	d.		Ls.	sous.
April 13. Received of Mr.				April 13. For landing ...	0	13
Hays*...	20	0	0	„ 14. For money paid at		
„ 16. Received of Mr.				Custom House ...	2	0
Hays ...	55	0	0	For charges at		
	<hr/>			Callice ...	1	16
	75	0	0	„ 15. For charges at		
	71	0	0	Dunkirk ...	2	18
	<hr/>			For charges at		
	4	0	0	Mardike ...	0	12
	<hr/>			For washing ...	1	0
				„ 16. For charges at		
				Callice ...	2	7
				„ 17. For charges at		
				Callice ...	1	17
				„ 18. For hors hire to		
				Dunkirk ...	4	10
				For hors hire to		
				Paris ...	36	0
				For portage of		
				hardes to Paris ...	1	18
				For sealing y ^e port-		
				mantles ...	0	5
				For Father Athanase	0	10
				For charges at Calais	3	16
				„ 23. For y ^e Messenger ...	1	14
				For charges on y ^e		
				road ...	2	0
				For portage hardes		
				to lodging ...	0	3
				„ 24. For y ^e barber ...	0	4
				For charges at		
				Marquise ...	0	9
				For a whip ...	0	13
				„ 26. For charges at		
				l'Image St. Jaquey	3	0
				For change of		
				Flanders money...	0	13
				For Sisors and		
				Flute ...	0	12
				„ 27. For a Cravat String	1	10
					<hr/>	<hr/>
					71	0

* The amounts in France are in livres and sous.

Ls. sous.				Ls. sous.			
April 25.	Rest due other			April 28.	For housekeeping...	2	10
	side ...	...	4 0		For my coat ...	68	0
	Received of Mrs.			" 30.	For mending my		
	Contenlx ...	210	0		shoes ...	0	9
May 10.	Received of Ditto				For houskeeping ...	24	0
	Messieurs ...	120	0	May 1.	For a letter ...	0	10
					For dinner abroad...	1	0
		334	0	" 2.	For hors hire to		
		141	3		Versailles ...	4	6
		192	17		For charges there...	1	10
				" 3.	For coach hire to		
					Bois Vincent and		
					charges...	3	16
				" 4.	For coach hire to		
					St. Denys and		
					charges...	3	12
				" 5.	For boat hire to and		
					from St. Clou ...	0	8
					For charges there...	3	14
				" 6.	For y ^e Chirurgon...	2	0
					For charges and		
					coach hire to y ^e		
					incurables ...	3	0
				" 7.	For seeing y ^e opera	1	10
					For washing ...	1	10
				" 11.	For charges at Paris	11	0
					For washing my		
					hose ...	0	18
					For our chambers...	10	0
					For seeing y ^e		
					comedy...	1	10
				" 12.	For expenses at		
					Paris ...	3	0
					For supper given		
					Mr. Cox & Coy on		
					coming from Paris	3	0
						141	3

	Ls.	sous.				Ls.	sous.
Rest due p' other side	...192	17	May	12.	For Coachire to		
	140	3			Lyons ...	75	0
	<u>52</u>	<u>14</u>			For portage of		
					hardes to coach ...	0	12
					For portage of		
					hardes to Lyons ...	2	12
					For expenses at		
					Paris ...	1	10
			„	15.	For y ^e Coachman...	1	0
					For carriage of		
					hardes to Lodgings	0	3
					For boat hire up y ^e		
					River ...	0	15
					For spent on y ^e		
					road ...	3	0
			„	17.	For paid at Post-		
					house ...	0	4
			„	„	For mending my		
					cloaths...	0	8
			„	18.	For y ^e Clock S ^t		
					John ...	0	12
					For a writing book	0	8
					For seeing Mr.		
					Cuvier's Cabinet...	1	10
					For charges at		
					Lyons ...	7	0
			„	20.	For boathire to and		
					from N. Ville ...	0	15
					For charges there...	2	0
			„	21.	For washing ...	1	0
					For seeing y ^e		
					hospitalls ...	1	12
					For mending my		
					sword ...	1	0
			„	23.	For charges at		
					Lyons ...	9	0
					For a letter ...	0	10
					For cloathing y ^e		
					boy ...	3	12
					For expenses at		
					Lyons ...	2	0
			June 1.		For charges from		
					Lyon to Orleans...	24	0
						<u>140</u>	<u>3</u>

		Ls. sous.				Ls. sous.	
June	2. Rest due p' other side	51	14	June	1. To a pay ^r shoes ...	3	0
	Received of Mr. Geuneband ...	48	0		2. For washing ...	0	14
		99	14		For a pay ^r gloves...	1	0
		42	8		3. For a knife ...	0	2
		57	6		For an inkhorn ...	0	6
					For charges at Orleans ...	7	10
					For boathire to Bloys ...	1	0
					4. For charges at Bloys ...	6	10
					For boathire to Tours ...	1	
					For carriage of cloaths...	0	4
					6. For charges there...	4	5
					For boathire to Amboise ...	1	0
					7. For charges there...	3	0
					For seeing y ^e hornes	0	3
					8. For charges at M. Turro ...	2	13
					For boathire to Saumur ...	1	0
					For charges there...	3	5
					9. For boathire to Angers...	1	0
					For charges there...	2	0
					10. To boathire to Nantes...	1	0
					For carriage of things ...	0	4
					For y ^e barber ...	0	4
					For washing ...	0	10
					For mending my coat ...	0	15
					For mending my shoes ...	0	3
						42	8

		Ls.	sous.			Ls.	sous
June 10th.	Rest p' other side	57	6	June 14.	For charges at		
	Received of Mr.				Nantes...	12	10
	Devonne Lucas ...	60	0		For horshire to		
„ 26.	Received of Mr.				Rennes...	11	0
	Minuel...	92	0		For portage of		
July 27.	Received of ditto				cloaths...	2	0
	Minuel	30	0		For given Messen-		
					ger ...	0	10
		239	6	„ 15.	For charges at		
		110	15		Rennes...	2	0
					For a false scabbard	0	5
		128	11	„ 17	For horshire to Caen	23	0
					For given Messen-		
					ger ...	0	15
				„ „	For given Servants		
					from Lyons to		
					Caen ...	4	0
					For expenses from		
					Lyons to Caen ...	5	0
					For a payr Shoes ...	3	0
					For our male ...	3	0
				„ 20.	For charges at Caen	6	0
					For y ^e Dog ...	1	0
					For horshire to		
					Ronen ...	16	0
				„ 23.	For charges there	3	10
				„ 24.	For horshire to		
					Diepe ...	6	0
					For charges at		
					Diepe ...	5	0
				27.	For horshire to		
					Lunary ...	1	10
					For Ivory toys ...	3	0
					For Franciou ...	1	5
					For letters from		
					Merseille ...	0	7
				28.	For a letter	0	3
						110	15

	Ls.	sous.				Ls.	sous.
Rent due p' other side	128	11	June 28.	For washing	...	1	0
	55	4	" 30.	For a Sundial	...	1	10
	<hr/>		July 1.	For charges	at		
	73	7		Diepe	...	7	10
	<hr/>		" 4.	For Don Quixot	...	1	10
				For a letter	...	0	6
				For y ^e Barber	...	0	4
				For charges	at		
				Diepe	...	3	5
				For mending my			
				cloaths	...	0	10
			" 7.	For charges	at		
				Diepe	...	5	10
			" 8.	For washing my			
				hose	...	0	12
				For a pay ^r gloves	...	1	0
			" 11.	For charges	at		
				Diepe	...	5	0
				For a cane	...	1	5
			" 14.	For charges	at		
				Diepe	...	4	16
				For y ^e bobins	...	7	0
				For a letter	...	0	3
				For a letter	...	0	6
				For washing	...	1	3
			" 15.	For mending my			
				shoes	...	0	8
			" 19.	For charges	at		
				Diepe	...	7	0
				For y ^e cane heads	...	3	0
			" 20.	For toys sent Sister	1	16	
				For a letter	...	0	6
				For y ^e barber	...	0	4
						55	4
						<hr/>	

	Ls. sous.					Ls. sous.	
Rest due as p' other			July	20.	To washing	...	0 10
side ...	...	73 7	"	22.	To a p' garters	...	0 7
Aug. 24. To a liver miscast up	1	0	"	23.	For charges at		
Received of Mr.					Diepe ...	...	6 6
Minull ...	...	50 0			To horshire to		
					Lunary...	...	1 10
	124	7	"	27.	To clear at Diepe...	4	10
	62	19			For given servants	0	15
					P ^d & spent while at		
	61	8			Diepe ...	...	6 0
					For portage of hardes		
					to Lunary	...	0 10
			Aug.	6.	For charges at Diepe	6	0
					For a map of France	1	10
					For y ^e Place de Vic-		
					toire ...	...	0 2
					For y ^e king's picture	0	1
					For my sword mend-		
					ing & for a new		
					scabbard	...	1 10
			"	7.	For paper	...	0 4
					For pens and ink	...	0 2
			"	"	For needles and		
					thread ...	...	0 2
					For Reveille matin	0	12
					For my shoes mending	0	12
					For portage of y ^e		
					Dictionary	...	0 3
			"	24.	For board in y ^e		
					country...	...	25 0
					For bringing hardes		
					to Diepe	...	0 0
			"	25.	For a pay ^r shoes	...	3 0
					For charges at		
					Diepe ...	...	2 15
					For y ^e Tailour	...	0 8
						62	9

	Ls.	sous.		G.	st.
Rest due p' other side	... 61	8	Aug. 25. For greasing my boats ...	0	6
	29	9			
	31	19	" 28. For horshire and charges from Dieppe to St Omer	25	10
			For my hat	3	10
			For a letter	0	3
				29	9
	G.	st.		G.	st.
By 31 livers 19 sols			" 28. For charges at St Omer	2	0
French is gilders	... 25	11 ^a	For boathire to Dunkirk	0	14
Received of Col Brown	... 60	0	" 29. For charges at Dunkirk	1	15
	85	11	For boathire to Fursne	0	9
	64	4	" 30. For charges there...	1	5
	21	7	For waggonhire to Ostend	0	15
			For charges there...	0	10
			" 31. For boathire to Bruges	0	15
			For charges there...	1	17
			For portage of hardes thither	0	16
			For boathire to Newport	0	7
			For charges there...	0	7
			For boathire to Sluys	0	10
			For charges there...	6	17
			For passage to Rotterdam	1	16
			P ^d portage	0	3
			P ^d at quarters	0	10
			For passage to Turgow	0	14
			P ^d on y ^e road	0	4
			P ^d for Will	15	0
			P ^d Mr. John	27	0
				64	4
Remaining as p' other side	21	7	To charges at Turgow	1	0

^a Amount in Gilders and Stivers.

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